1688.

The year 1888 promises to be a year of splendid political developments, one and all redounding to the glory and triumph of a

UNITED DEMOCRACY.

In the Front Line will be found

THE SUN.

Fresh from its magnificent victory over the combined fees of Democracy in its own State, true to its convictions, truthful before all else, and fearless in the cause of truth and right.

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1887.

Why the Internal Revenue Should be Touched First. Leaving out of sight questions of principle

and the abstract merits of different theories of taxation, these facts remain: The present excess of revenue over expenditure, resulting in the surplus with its attendant evils, is not necessarily a fixed condition in our national affairs. There is

nothing immutable, inevitable in the surplus; even with the taxes as they are. In one year from to-day, in six months, perhaps in three months, a new condition of affairs may arise which will require every dollar of the revenue that now goes into the

Treasury, and more, too. No tariff statesmanship is worthy of respect if, in dealing with the fact of a surplus, it fails likewise to take into consideration the possibility of a deficiency in the near future.

The internal revenue tax is properly the emergency tax. It is always odious, but it can be taken off and restored again with far less disturbance to the business interests of the country than must result from equivalent changes in the customs tariff.

The internal revenue tax on alcohol and tobacco is the margin of safety, the most available resource against sudden need. It is a handy thing to have in reserve.

Leave this tax untouched, and make the reduction solely in the customs duties, and then what happens in the event of a changed condition of affairs, demanding more revenue than the new schedules produce?

The margin of safety is no longer available. It has been used. It is no longer there. The readjustment of trade to the new customs schedule has also been effected, and the tariff cannot again be tinkered without serious distress in some quarters, and perhaps widespread financial disaster. Tet the Government must have more money.

The additional revenue must be raised by internal taxation-not by internal taxation in its least offensive form, that is to say, upon alcohol and tobacco, for they are already taxed; but by levying new taxes upon other products of home manufactureperhaps directly upon the earnings and savings of the citizens.

The short-sighted policy of surplus reduction which lets the internal revenue tax stand in order to get a hack at the customs duties in the interest of free trade, shapes its way straight toward the income tax, that most hateful and oppressive of all imposts.

The surplus is a bad thing, but there are worse things than a surplus.

Mr. Randall's Position.

the surplus, is now a matter of great interest, and we believe that it is described with substantial accuracy in a brief interview published in the Herald of yesterday, in which Mr. RANDALL spoke as follows:

"There will be a reduction of taxation at this session of \$60,000,000 or more, but not on the exact line of the President's suggestions as contained in his message.

"A large part of this reduction will be in the repeal of internal taxes, which the President seems not to favor and reductions will also be made in the rates of duty

There can be such enlargements of the free list and ons in the dutiable schedules as will reduce the revenue from customs, without the least injury to any four established and useful industries and without

"I trust and believe such wise counsels will prevail as will secure the accomplishment of these objects.

'In my opinion the lifenes will pass a bill repealing the entire tax on all kinds and forms of tobacco, and will go considerably further—in the direction of a removal of internal taxes—such as distillations from fruits and licenses. Sugar abould not, in my indemnes he incenses. Sugar should not, in my judgment, be inter rred with. A conservative course of action will secure se desired legislation; a radical course will not."

It is most true, as Mr. RANDALL says, that any effort to apply a radical free trade polley in this question will defeat itself.

The Republicans are naturally desirous to frustrate all legislation upon the subject, so that the controversy may be carried over to next year and form the main issue of the Presidential election; and it is the duty of wise and patriotic Democrats to overcome this purpose of the enemy, and bring about a settlement now on the lines indicated by Mr. RANDALL, and suggested by Mr. CAR-LISLE in his speech on the occasion of his election as Speaker.

The supreme necessity and duty of the hour is to preserve the unity of the Democracy, and to go into the election of 1888, not upon the issue for which the Republicans have been manœuvring during the last two years, but to dispose of that question in the course of the next three months.

Then the field will be clear, and the Democracy united for the great contest of next year.

The Latest War Scare from Austro-Hungary.

The currency which rumors of war so easily acquire at Buda Pesth and at Vienna is due to an uneasy consciousness of the dual monarchy's insecurity and weakness. It is an undisputed fact that, compared with Russia, Germany, or France, the HAPSBURGH empire is singularly backward in respect of military preparation, and is, moreover, in such financial straits that no rapid enlargement and improvement of its army can be hoped for. That is why the triple alliance, which has lately been renewed, and which to Germany was simply a matter of precaution and convenience, was to Austro-Hungary a matter of vital moment. That is why, too, some recent movements of Russian soldiers on the Galician frontier exert such a depressing influence on the Vienna Stock Exchange, and cause even a sober-minded newspaper like the Frather Lloyd to describe Russia's attitude as "so threatening that we cannot but think that war is inevitable."

It is probable enough that, but for the disclosures made by BISMARCK to the Czar in Berlin, an open rupture would before long have resulted from the greatly strained re- DICOTT's report will doubtless take the form

lations which for some time had existed between Russia and its two neighbors on the west. Neither can it be denied that for many weeks Russian troops had been col-lected at many of the depots nearest to the Continental frontier, from Warsaw to Odessa Some of the points thus occupied in Russian Poland and Volhynia lie close to the Galician border, whose anxious inhabitants might not unnaturally ascribe hostile purposes to movements of cavalry in quest of forage. There has hardly been time to recal! the orders under which the military commanders have been acting, nor, indeed, although the Czar's intentions are believed to have changed by BISMARCK'S revelabeen tions, has the looked for overthrow of the anti-German party at St. Petersburg been as yet thoroughly ffected. Besides, if the true objective of a Russian demonstration were now Bulgariawhere it is understood that BISMARCK gave the Czar carte blanche-it would still be expedient to cover Galicia with a strong force by way of admonition to the Vienna Govrament to keep its hands off the Danubian principality. For, while the Czar may be convinced that his suspicions were ill founded, he may still have cause to doubt whether Austria could be trusted to keep faith either with himself or even with her German ally. Significant at all events it seems of the traditional HAPSBURGH duplicity, that Vienna was the hatching place the unsavory intrigue, of which forged letters were but some of the base instruments, and of which, while the Czar

It is conceivable that, so long as the Czar was smarting under the supposed connivance of BISMANCK in the grievous humiliation suffered by Russia in the Bulgarian affair, he might have been willing to risk a war against the powers compacted in the triple alliance. In such a case his own vindictive passions would have been shared by a large majority of his subjects, and, besides, he could until recently have counted on eventually receiving assistance from France. For of the two candidates most talked of for the succession to President Grevy, M. DE FREYCINET would have restored to Gen. BOULANGER and the revenge party the control of the French War Office. while the triumph of M. FERRY would almost certainly have caused grave and prolonged disturbance, highly favorable to the projects of the Comte DE PARIS. But with M. CARNOT at the head of the French republic, France will move slowly, if at all, in the direction of an aggressive programme If Russia, therefore, at this time made an unprovoked attack on Austria, she would have to cope unaided with the resources of the triple alliance, supplemented, not improbably, with those of England and of Turkey. For these reasons we incline to think the latest war alarms sounded at Pesth and Vienna quite unfounded.

himself was the destined dupe, the German

Chancellor was meant to be the victim.

The War Office on Coast Defence.

The chief point suggested by the annual report of the War Department is that one public need in the military establishment now dwarfs all others. The country must have new forts and guns. When along a line of 5,400 miles of Atlantic, Gulf, and Canadian frontier only twenty-six cannon not obsolete are found, and even these are of little value, being all of too small calibre and without adequate protection, the urgency of seaboard and lake defence becomes apparent. The Pacific coast is still worse off, having practically no forts or batteries except at San Francisco, where not one of the guns mounted could be fired with a modern charge and a modern projectile. There is even a lack of heavy pleces everywhere for artillery target practice, so that Gen. Schofield's application for guns and mortars suitable for technical instruction at the posts in his division could not be complied with.

But at least there has never been during the last twenty years so favorable a time as the present for calling public attention to The attitude which Mr. RANDALL and his this want, and it is also not too much to say friends will assume in the effort to reduce | that of all the claims of the various departments upon the legislation of the Fiftieth Congress, outside of routine appropriations, this one stands foremost. The liberal outlays made during the last five years upon the navy have resulted in putting under construction more than twenty war vessels of various types. But the shore work of public defence has yet to be begun; and since several years would be required to turn out and mount a single gun of the necessary calibre, adequately protected, this work should begin now Congress has just been reminded by the President that a proper use of the surplus in the Treasury is the great duty of the hour. The facts set forth by Gen. DUANE. Chief of Engineers, or even the summary of them made by Mr. Endicorr, will show one imperative demand upon that surplus; while at this moment the letter of SAMUEL J. TILDEN to Mr. CARLIELE, dated at Graystone, Dec. 1, 1885, becomes of renewed and momentous importance:

"In considering the state and management of the public revenues, the subject involves the questions whether we shall extinguish the surplus by reducing the revenue, or whether we shall apply the surplus to paythe occasion to provide for our seacoast defence which have been too long neglected. I am of the opin-ion that the latter is a paramount necessity, which ought to precede the reduction of the revenue, and ought also o precede an excessive rapidity in the payment of the

ublic debt.
"The property exposed to destruction in the twelve seaports—Portland, Portsmouth, Boston, Newport, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, Gaiveston, and San Francisco—cannot be less in value than five thousand millions of dollars. To his must be added a vast amount of property dependent for its use on these seaports."

Mr. TILDEN enforced this view by a series of considerations. He showed that the internal trade of the country and its entire machinery of transportation are menaced by the neglect to protect the seaports; that a million soldiers assembled on the heights and plains around New York would be powerless to save the city from enormous destruction by a single small fleet of war vessels; that while the annual charge of maintaining a battle ship is very large in proportion to her original cost, nearly all the expenditure for forts and guns is in their construction. This was his conclusion:

"If we do not make the expenditure necessary to provide for our seacoast defences when we have a surplus, and have no need to levy new taxes, we certainly will not make those expenditu surplus in the Treasury."

These words should come to mind again, and be carefully weighed by the Fiftieth Congress. Mr. Endicorr says that there is no reason for further delay in beginning to fortify the great harbors. The extracts which he makes from the report of Gen. BENET, showing the success of our domestic manufacturers of steel in producing the best sort of gun material, are particularly worthy of attention. Gen. DUANE, too, shows in his report that there is no need of waiting to settle disputes as to the best armor for forts, since a great part of the armament required, especially in the case of the hundreds of great breach-loading mortars needed, will not demand armored forts.

The routine recommendations of Mr. Ex-

of bills brought before the Military Committee. He approves Gen. Shraidan's suggestions for adding 5,000 men to the army and for establishing encampments of State militia at the expense of the national Government; but Congress may not regard these plans as being of special urgency at the present time. Some of his recommendations for the improvement of the administration of justice in the army and for facilitating the bureau work of various departments may obtain favorable consideration. These topics, however, are of minor consequence compared with the need of defending the country from possible aggression. And now abundant means of doing so, from the resources of American labor and skill and an overflowing Treasury, are at hand.

What Are Raw Materials?

President CLEVELAND recommends "the radical reduction of the duties imposed upon raw material used in manufactures, or its free importation," as a means of reducing the national revenue without injuring manufacturers. Our esteemed Mayor, Mr. HEWITT, also gives his approval to the measure, which was earnestly advocated by him when he was in Congress. On its face it is plausi-

ble, and seems worthy of adoption.

But what are raw materials? Almost every one would say that coal, pig iron, cop per, lead, lumber, salt, and sugar should be so regarded, and so they should be for some purposes. But in another aspect they are as much manufactured goods as the most elaborate productions of human skill. To the miner, who digs coal from the mine, the coal bed is the raw material, and coal ready for burning is the manufactured product. To the iron smelter the ore is raw material and the pigs a manufacture. Trees are the raw material of the lumberman, and logs those of the sawyer. The same may be said of salt, sugar, and all the other articles in the list. They are produced by human labor and skill, and can nowhere be found in nature ready for consumption.

The industries connected with the production of so-called raw materials are, therefore, quite as important as any others in the country. If the men who use coal, iron, lumber, and other articles of that sort are worthy of consideration by Congress, so are those who produce them. It is impossible upon principle to draw any line which shall include one class and exclude the other. If we are to have free trade for one set, we must have it for all, and if we protect one, we must protect all. Any other policy would be delusive.

The Conditions are Not Changed.

President CLEVELAND's message, whatever opinion may prevail as to the arguments and recommendations contained in it, will receive from all sides the respectful attention due to bold and manly attempt to deal with an intricate problem; but it does not substantially change the situation. The habit may be a good or a bad one, but it has become the habit of the Congress to treat public questions in its own manner without much regard to the suggestions of the Executive. The President has the right of vetoing in the gross such legislation as he cannot approve. The Congress proceeds of its own motion to make or not to make legislation.

As far as tariff legislation by the Fiftleth Congress is concerned, such legislation is possible only through cooperation of the Republicans in the Senate. Are they likely to approve any measure which follows the lines indicated in President CLEVELAND'S message? Would Democrats like Senator Mc PHERSON vote for such a measure? Would it be possible for the Democrats in the House to secure from the few Western Republicans who favor sweeping tariff reductions, and from the scanty band of Independents, votes enough to put such a measure through the House against the opposition of Mr. RANDALL and the protectionist Democrats? Would any measure which leaves the internal revenue taxes untouched have any chance with the Republicans?

The answer to all these questions is No! Mr. CLEVELAND has distinctly pointed out what he and many other Democrats. especially those from the South and West, think ought to be done. But the qu before them and all other Democrats is, as it was before the message was read, What can be done? No tariff measure which is not a compromise measure has any chance of passing. We presume the country would survive if none should pass, but the Democrats in Congress will doubtless set themselves to work in a calm and practical spirit to frame a bill which will not alarm manufacturers nor injure workingmen. Above all, they should keep in mind that the united Democracy must be kept united, and not given over to wrangling, division, and defeat; and that there is a very strong protection feeling in some States which are essential to Democratic success next year.

The New Jersey Convention of the Grangers or Patrons of Husbandry now in session at Trenton, recalls the rise and decline of this once powerful erganization, which grew up among the farmers of the United States few years ago, and promised to secure for them the advantages which they craved. Within seven years after it was founded it had a footbold in every State of the Union, and the number of granges enrolled at the headquarters in Washington was as high as 25,000, with a membership over a million strong. But, like the Knights of Labor in more recent days, it began to dwindle just about the time it began to be able to undertake the realization of its programme. Squabbles broke out among its leaders; rival factions were formed in its ranks; its affairs became deranged; the funds in its treas-ury were frittered away; foolish adventures were entered upon; the promises that had be made were not realized in practice, and the membership fell off until last year, when the organization seemed to be doomed. Only thirtyeight granges are now represented at the Trenton Convention for the State of New Jersey.

The record of the Patrons of Husbandry during the past twenty years offers instructive lessons to other organizations of like character.

HEMPHILL has spoken. Here is the first authoritative utterance of the Allanta Constiution, as distinguished from the Atlanta Housell or the Atlanta Gradu: "The way to boom Atlanta is to stop the wet and dry

Nor is this terse, energetic, and practical editorial article marked "Communicated." We congratulate our esteemed contemporar upon the resumption of specie payments, as it

were, in its editorial business Judging by the reports on Georgia farming, the "forty-acre" section of the old formula for farming, "forty acres and a mule," may be a rock. The Atlanta Constitution's statement of the condition of affairs in Mitchell county puts this fact beyond the possibility of dispute puts this fact beyond the possibility of dispute;

"Warsen Hatton, with one mule, made seventeen
balas cotton; core, syrup, potatoes, ac, in abundance.

"Thean Thomas colored, with one mule, made ten bales
cottos. Bud bushes core, ten exers in pinders, making
enough to fatten hogs to supply family needs, fifty gallons syrup.

"Joun Brusserst, colored, with one mule, made sixteen bales, plenty of corn, peas, &c., te simply family.

"Conscit. Niz, colored, worked one mule, planting seventeen acres in cotton, making nine bales, fifteen acres
in corn, making 725 bushes; fifteen bushels rice, fifty
gallons syrup, fifty bushels potatoes, peas, and ground
peas, &c., to fatten his pork logs.

"Jour Bixos, colored, had only one mule, planted seventeen acres in cotton, making nine bales; fifteen acres,
"Jour Bixos, colored, had only one mule, planted seventeen acres in cotton, making nine bales; fifteen acres,
"Jour Bixos, colored by the planted seventeen acres in cotton, making nine bales; fifteen acres,
"Jour Bixos, colored by the planted seventeen acres in cotton, making nine bales; fifteen acres,
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"Jour Bixos, colored by the planted seventeen acres in cotton, making nine bales; by the planted
by bushels to the planted by the planted seventeen acres in cotton, making nine bales; bushels fortune acres

"We salitate the mule, and particularies the

We salute the mule, and particularly the mule of the South, the patient and enduring

associate of the Southern citizen in time of adversity, and the indispensable and invaluable helper in a period of unexampled pros-perity and happiness.

The mule! May its race never decrease!

What a sound political foundation there was or Governor Hill's reported remark the other day to a Yale student that he would "rather be captain of the Yale Football Club than Governor of a State!" Mark the honor, unques tionably proper after the recent match, paid to Yale at the expense of Harvard! The hopeless Republican State of Massachusetts is left comortless in her defeat, but the tough and im portant old fighting ground of Connecticut annot fail to feel the effect of the appreciative compliment paid to her triumphant footballists by an eminent Democratic statesman of great political possibilities.

Governor HILL is as happy in the minor courtesies of life as he has been successful in the most serious and important situations.

A calm examination of President CLEVE LAND's message would lead to the impression that he is in favor of the nomination by the Republican party in 1888 of James G. Blaine

The man who wrote the letter in THE SUN few days ago, asking everybody in the country to send him one cent in order that he may thus acquire a fortune of half a million dollars. recalls an incident in the life of the original OHN JACOB ASTOR, millionaire. A ragged beggar called upon Mr. Aston one day at his office in Prince street and asked for alms. Mr. Aston efused to give him anything. The beggar persisted in his appeal; the millionaire was firm n his refusal. The beggar became pertinaclous, and spoke of his hunger as he stood in his Mr. Asron appeared to be unmoved. Finally the beggar, in turning to leave the office, put in what he regarded as a clincher, by saving: "Remember, Mr. Aston, that though you are a millionaire and I am a beggar, you are driving out a brother, for we are brothers all the same, as children of ADAM and the Almighty!" "Ay, ay! Hold a minute." cried Mr Aston, as he pricked up his ears, put his hand in his pocket, and took out a cent. "That is so; we are all brothers. Now, my brother, I give you this cent, and if you get all your other brothers and aisters to give you as much you will be a richer man than I am." The beggan slowly departed with the money in his palm and a thought in his head. Mr. Aston had told truth, though his millions numbered over welve at the time.

We assure Brother WARREN of Swampscott who wrote the letter in The Sun, that he has taken a hard way of getting a fortune of half a million dollars by asking everybody in the country to send him one cent.

We notice that there are now three rival organizations of labor striving for supremacy -Mr. T. V. POWDERLY'S Knights, Mr. SAMUET GOMPRES'S Federals, and Mr. JOHN MORRISON'S revolting Knights, who have formed the nucleus of a separate national body out of the polters of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia. and Denver. At present the Federals or Federationists are the strongest organization; the POWDERLY Knights stand next in strength; the secession Knights come last in number, but are solidly harmonious; Mr. Powderly's folowers are up to their ears in squabbles.

In politics also there are three rival labor factions—the United Labor party, the Union Labor party, and the Progressive Labor party -each of which put up separate tickets at the

All around, except for those under the Gow. PERS flag, it has been a year of disunion for the labor unionists.

The Ghost Committee of the English Soclety for Psychical Research have accumulated stock of very interesting stories, and the similar committee of the American society of the same name apparently don't mean to be left behind in this respect if they can help it But it would seem as though they had opened the door pretty widely for spooks by their plan of advertising for accounts of extraordinary experiences, such as dreams that seem to comtrue and other apparent premonitions. The provise that the dream shall be communicated to the society before its fulfilment has occurred plainly won't serve to prevent imposture, and then the whole field of human delusion and self-deception seems to be left open to the committee's correspondents. Still, ghost stories are often entertaining reading, and a mine of suggestions for story writers may thus be formed, if nothing else is accomplished.

Citizen TRAIN has fled in disgust from the New Brunswick town of St. John to a provincial hamlet, from which he writes a letter threatening to take to the woods. It is very cold and desolate in the winter season out in the woods of New Brunswick, and our only selfbanished fellow citizen, would find things far more agreeable at his old quarters in the woods of Madison square, where he is missed by the grown-up people, as well as by the chil dren and the birds. The further he wanders away the more surely Citizen TRAIN will find out that he is better appreciated in New York than anywhere else in all the world.

Messrs. HAYBYRNE and FINKELSTONE of this city were the leading orators and managers among the journeymen barbers who have been holding their first National Conven tion at Buffalo. There were delegates from many cities at the Convention, but those from New York bore off the palm for eloquence, and at once took the leadership in all matters of business. The reports showed that the condi tion of the trade had been greatly improved within the past few years, and that the journeymen barbers have won privileges which are conducive to their happiness. We are glad to hear all this pleasant news about a body of our fellow citizens whose services to the commu nity make them worthy of a good living.

We are rather sorry to read in the columns of our esteemed contemporary, the Albania Times, a very sharp condemnation of certain striking phrases which President CLEVELAND has added to the common stock of the language. These phrases are "innocuous desuctude, offensive partisanship," "pernicious activity," and "ghoulish glee." Of course every man has a right to criticise everything, and to condemi that which he is unable to approve, yet we se nothing in these phrases that merits such re probation. They are fresh, they are picturesque and they are morally unobjectionable. That great master of new and striking locu-

tions, the late Yr. BEECHER, used to say, "Give the old man a chance;" and this sentiment we ommend to the writer in the Albany Times.

QUEER WRINKLES.

Striving to Please.

Old Lady (sharply, to boy in drug store)-'ve been waitin' for some time to be waited on, boy. Hoy (meekly)—Yue'um: wot kin I do fer you? Old Lady—I want a two-cent stamp. Boy (anxious to please)—Yes'um. Will you have it oked?

A Mistaken Orator.

"The great trouble with most people is." shouted an impassioned orator, "they never know when they've got enough!"

Then his audience began to grow thin as one after another left, and the impassioned orator discovered before he got house that guite a number of people knew when they've got enough.

Negotiating for a Dog Robinson-That's a fine dog you have, Dum-

y. Do you want to sell him ! Dumley—I'il sell him for \$50.
Robinson—is he intelligent!
Dumley (with emphasis)—intelligent! Why that dog
knows as much as I do.
Robinson—You don't say so! Well. I'il give you twenty-five cents for him, Dumley.

Good for Clothing Stores. Old Man (looking out of the window)—What is that Nero is shaking with his teeth? Daughter—Heavens, papa, it looks like a piece of young Mr. Sampson's trousers!

A Trying Condition. She (to George, who is taking her out for a ride and whose horse has balked)—Don't be annoyed, decree; have patience and the will move on presently. He—Fatience, my dear! Why, I am paying for this measiy emmal by the hour.

REVOLUTION IN GUATEMALA.

mptly Suppresses It and Shoots the Leaders.

PANAMA, Nov. 26 .- A revolution occurred in Guatemala in Septémber and October, which was crushed by the Government, the insurgents fleeing to Salvador. Under date of Oct. 30, Gen. Barrillas issued a proclamation de-describing the rising. In it he says he trusts that very shortly the regime of the Constitu tion will again be inaugurated.

"But," remarks Gen. Barrillas, "on the 28th of September the Government received information that a revolution was being plotted on the frontier of Salvador against the peace of Guatemala, and that the leaders were Salvador Sandoval, José Aguilar, and Gen. vador Sandova), José Aguliar, and Gen. Tinoco, a Nicaraguan officer. The Government was at the same time aware that the movement was backed by many who are averse to the actual political situation. The Government refrained from making investigations, and contented itself by sending a force against those who had appeared with arms in their hands, and who were promptly overthrown by the military commanders at Chiquimula, Jalapa, Zacapa, and Santa Rosa.

manders at Chiquimula. Jalaps, Zacaps, and Santa Rosa.

The Governments of Honduras and Salvador also acted loyally, and thus assisted the overthrow of the revolution. The movement was intended to be a general one, but the supporters of the Government were too active, and they crushed every effort directly it was made. Citizens also volustarily armed against the robels, and thus their position became untenable and they had to seek safety in flight. The callels, Pineda, Arzu, Zepeda, and Juarez, were captured while on their way to Salvador, and after trial were condemned and shot.

"During those same days an attempt was made to capture the barracks at Huchuetenango, and a two hours' fight resuited in the defeat of the rebels, after a number had been killed and wounded on both sides. After their defeat a number of the rebels, after a number had been killed and Lieuts. Ismael Diaz, José Munoz, Malias Cliuentes, and Francisco Alonzo have been shot.

"I have been forced to exercise acts of se-

shot.

"I have been forced to exercise acts of severity which are not in harmony with my character, but I cannot look on quietly and see the peace of the country threatened. I shall, therefore, if necessity arises, continue to exercise fore, if necessity arises, continue to exercise the same severity should what has happened at Jutiapa and Huchustenango not suffice to consolidate order and assist progress, which combine to form the first and greatest necessity of our country."

INDUCEMENTS TO IMMIGRANTS. Paraguay will Give Them Farms and Assist

Them to Settle Comfortably. PANAMA, Nov. 26 .- Under the title of New Sordeaux, a French colony is about to be founded between the Rivers Paraguay and Bermejo and in the region known as the Chaco Alto Peruano. One of the clauses of a contract which has to be signed in France prior to the emigrant receiving his ticket is: "I blad and emigrant receiving his ticket is: "I bind and oblige myself on arrival at my destination to labor and to cultivate the ground which will be given to me by deed, although it will not pass definitely into my possession until I shall have returned to the Government of Paraguay, from my crops, the cost of my passage, \$56 silver, and the secus, implements, cattle, &c., which may be advanced to me."

The Government of Paraguay at the same time binds itself, in addition to the passage money, to furnish a house, tools, seed, &c., and also provisions for at least eight months. The amount so advanced will bear no interest, and the colonists will pay no taxes. Only in the event of their possessions being menaced will they be called upon to assist in their defence.

· Authentic News From Mr. Blaine.

Paris, Dec. 6.—Mr. Blaine and family are still in Paris, and Mr. Blaine's movements appear to be watched as assiduously as ever. Many extraordinary statements about him, his opinions and his sayings and doings, are transmitted to the American press. The Chicago reporter who has followed him all over Europe has not deserted him.

Mr. Blaine authorizes me to say that the reports of alleged interviews with him, cabled of late by various persons from Paris, in which he is represented as speaking with great freedom of his political intentions and of his expectations touching the Presidential nomination and election of next year, are absolute fabrications. It may be added that the Presidency is the one subject upon which Mr. Blaine has maintained a steady reserve since he came to Europe. But it is not to be denied that all those who hold intimate relations with him have in some way gained an impression that he does not expect his name to be presented to the Republican Convention of 1888. No one, however, has been authorized to make such a statement.

As to Mr. Blaine's health, respecting which singular stories are persistently repeated, he was very well when he arrived in London. However with unflinching cheerfulness the fatigues which social life and sudden popularity in London imposed upon him, and never missed an engagement from illness, When he returned to London from Scotland and Ireland he was still stronger and in still better spirits. I find him in Paris, after a tour through eastern. Europe and more than two months' residence here, apparently in perfect health. He is better than when he left Scotland; energetic buoyant, and enjoying Paris, of which he has seen a great deal, socially and otherwise. Those friends of Mr. Blaine I have seen, who are most intimate with him, tell me that not for year have they known him so vigorous. He said all these reports of illness which are kept filest hout immediate the said all these reports of illness which are kept affoat in America are sheer nonsense, if not something wo

He said all these reports of illness which are kept affect in America are sheer nonsense, if not something worse. He has no anxiety, either about himself or this mischlevous gossip. I asked him if he would like anything said about his health. He laughed—he is always laughing—and answered:

"Do as you like. You have seen enough of me to judge. I don't care what they say; yet some of my friends in America may be relieved to know the truth."

Mr. and Mrs. Blaine and Miss Blaine are likely to remain in Paris till next Christmas. Their youngest daughter will spend the winter here. They have been much in society, French and American. Before the new year opens they will move southward, perhaps first to Pau, then to Italy by way of Cannes and Nico. They expect to be in Rome for the Carnival.

Phenomenal Pistel Shooting

From the Boston Herald. Yesterday Mr. F. E. Bennett of this city began an effort to shoot 100 shots per day with an army revolver, for six consecutive days, at an American standard target, fifty yards distance. The work was done at the Wainut Hill rifle range, and the following unparalleled score was made:

Totals.

This total of 886 beats Chevaller Paine's best record by 45 points, and is 12 noints better than Bennett's best previous score. It will be noticed that the sixth string was a clean score of buil's-eyes, and that during the 100 shots, 16 consecutive buil's-eyes were made. This shooting is simply phenomenal.

A wager is made that during the week Mr. Bennett will, on three days, beat Paine's best record of 841 in a possible 1,000; and another bet is posted that the aggregate of the six days' shoot will average 841 or better.

INERICAN SOCIETY FOR PSYCHICAL RESEASCH—COMMITTEE OF

Studying Into the Mysterious.

This committee urgently requests that any person hav-

ing some unusual experience, such as an exceptionally vivid and disturbing dream, or a strong waking impres-sion, amounting to a distinct hallucination, concerning another person at adistance, shall immediately, and with-out waiting for further investigation, state that fact on a postal card or in a letter, and inail it to the Secretary, Richard Hodgson, 5 Soylston place, Boston Mass.; also, that any remarkable connection between this expericules and any other circumstance subsequently discovered shall be stated in second communication. The first communication should be mailed before the knowledge contained in the second is sequired.

In the first communication, as well as in the second, the name and address if known of the person conserved in the apprehence. These names and address if known of the person conserved in the apprehence. These names and addresses will be kept private by the committee unless express permission is given for their publication.

Richard Hodges, Boston, Mass. a postal card or in a letter, and mail it to the Hecretary

The Oyster Chewing Question. From the Rochester Democrat. Chewing tends to secure agety, as it is quito certain to detect sharp chips of shell which fraquenty adhers to the oyster in this process of opening. These fragments of shell are not desirable when taken him to stomach.

Defaulter Jackson Heard From WINNIPEG, Dec. 7.—Henry M. Jackson, for serly in the employ of the United States in New York who absconded a couple of months ago with over \$10. Ozt, has been found here. He changed his stolen securities into Canadian money before crossing the borser He was a cierk in the Sub-Treasury.

To Utilize Their Locusts.

PANAMA. Nov. 26.—In Venezuela a prize of \$4,000 has been offered to any person who will suggest a means of profitably and successfully converting locust into grease or any other useful article.

She Died 101 Years Old.

Mary Foote died at 481 Warren street, Brook lyn, aged, according to authentic records of the family, 101 years. She came from Iraland forty years ago, and has since lived in Brooklyn. Her youngest son, who was 60 years old, died a few months ago.

THE GREAT CLAW-HAMMER QUESTION. Mr. Courtlandt Palmer Relleves Co.

The great claw-hammer question which has arisen between Mr. Courtlandt Palmer and the Socialists has reached at least a temporary settlement. It was announced that Mr. Lau-rence Grönlund, the Socialist writer, would answer Mr. Andrew Carnegie at the Nineteenth Century Club meeting this evening, and this precipitated the great dress issue, for, attached to the note of invitation which Mr. Gronlund got, was a little line in one corner which read:

Gentlemen in evening dress and ladies without bonnets, Mr. Grönlund did not happen to have an evening suit, and was in doubt what to do. He consulted two of his friends, who are ardent Socialists, and they advised him that he should go and promulgate the Socialistic theories even if he had to hire or buy an evening suit, and Mr. Grönlund was prepared to go to that extremity. The meeting is to be held at Mr. Courtlandt Palmer's house, 117 East Twentyfirst street, this evening, and the subject on which Mr. Carnegie is to speak is "Triumphant

Mr. Palmer's attention to Mr. Grönlund's dilemma was first drawn by publications in

Mr. Palmer's attention to Mr. Grönlund's dilemma was first drawn by publications in yesterday morning's papers, and he at once wrote Mr. Grönlund a note which had the effect of laying the great issue temporarily on the table at least, and of letting Mr. Grönlund out of having to decide a very weighty matter. Mr. Palmer wrote to Mr. Grönlund to come in any dress he saw fit, and that he would justify Mr. Grönlund and bear him out by appearing himself in an every-day business suit. So if Mr. Grönlund chooses to go arrayed in a linen ulster and a pair of slippers he is at perfect liberty to do so.

Mr. Grönlund decilned yesterday to specify in what costume he would appear, but said he would certainly be at the club meeting to answer Mr. Carnegie, and that all who were there might see what he had on. Mr. Grönlund has the advantage of being a man of such flue personal presence that his attire will be quite certain to be becoming, whatever it is. Unlike the majority of Germans who interest themselves in social questions in any way, Mr. Grönlund does not run to hair, and so he is free from that startled and alarming expression which is peculiar to Anarchists who have been so fortunate as to be out of jail long enough to let their hair enjoy two or three months of absolute personal liberty. Mr. Grönlund is a hand-some man, with a trimly clipped beard and the average capitalistic hireling allowance of hair, which hair is not only amenable to law and order, but is actually brought under the restraining influence of a brush and comb.

In the Pribeitofflee vesterday a number of Anarchists who had evidently been caught young and were comparatively tame, were engaged in folding up copies of Preiheit for malling. Mong of them was alsposed to take sides in the Paliner-Grönlund dress issue, or to say whether or no they thought Mr. Grönlund should not properly show his contempt for all society laws and social ethics by insisting on addressing the Nineteenth Century Cub milligonaires in his night shirt or whether they would recomm

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

The shop girls and east side belles have taken up a ashionable fad with alarming results. They are all painting their eyes without knowing how, and with the esult that every one sees the blacking as far as the girls themselves are discernible. The apparatus for this is on sale in every drug store, and is simply a pencil of black comentic exactly like what men use on their beards and moustaches. It is blacking on a basis of grease. The fashionable women use it to touch the lashes of the eyes in order to frame their optics in a way that will make them conspicuous. Some who think their eves too small pencil the lids with a little shading of black to make he eyes seem larger. This is an old trick of the stage But the girls who are fooling with the pencils lay on the grease as they would on a pair of stove lids.

A lady whose complexion is remarkable for its clearness acknowledges that it is due to the use of coccanut milk. "Take a fresh coccanut," she says, "and grate it, place in the cloth, and express the milk. Wash the face and hands thoroughly with the liquid, rubbing into the skin as much as possible, the more rubbing the bet-ter. Wipe with a soft cloth. The effect on the skin is wonderful and instantaneous. A single experiment ften proves its value."

When John Payne, the famous translator of Villor and of the "Arabian Nights," finished the fourth vol-ume of this last pet aversion of Anthony Comstock, he laid it on the table in front of his friend Tracy Robinsen and said, "The first of nine!" "He little knew," says Mr. Robinsen, who is now in New York, "what a labor it would be to finish that marvellous work." It is not in the market only a limited number of copies having been printed for subscribers and those being now all sold. New York subscribers received each volume asit came out as cautiously as if it had been a dynamite bemb. A confidential circular was sent to each one, informing him where the book could be had on presenta-tion of the circular and proof of identity. Mr. Robinson ments that his poems are not more popular here.

Many of the managers of New York theatres, particular larly where light opera is produced, and others having in charge concerts at which famous singers appear, re-mark with pleasure evidences of a slight change for the better in the conduct of their audiences to the performforts is the delight of his or her soul, but at times the demands of the audience in the shape of encores are ex hausting to the singer and very tiresome and annoying to many auditors and managers with musical souls. It is said that certain fashionable leaders in society have undertaken to reform what they consider an abuse of the privileges of an audience, and that now and for the future, beyond a resounding welcome to favorite and famous singers, it will be very had form, if not absolutey vulgar, to insist on three and four encores.

Among thelpatrons of an up-town restaurant is one who has lost all faith in cats. It was a pitiably cold evening, and a forlorn puss sat on the outside of the window ledge, looking pathetically into the warm room. Now and then she expressed her sorrowin the chromatic inusic of the feline tribe. Several customers were tempted to open the window and let lier in. One of them, whose table abutted the ledge where puse sat finally yielded to her entreaties and raised the sash with a gratified, but not grateful, purr.r.r the cat came in. sprang upon the kind customer's table, seized in her mouth the half roast chicken that the waiter had just served, and, turning, jumped out of the window onto the roof of a shed before the customer could say "scat!" much less lower the sash. Then the other customer old their faces in their napkins, and the kind-hearted man looked sheepisb.

One of the high rollers of the town, who was a country One of the high rollers of the town, who was a country boy and visits the old homestead for a few days every summer, came back last season and began to ask at the cafe's up town for sarsaparilla and whickey. The bar-keepers hardly comprehended his wishes at first, but now many of New York's best prancers can be seen drinking the peculiar decoction. The whiskey and sar-saparilla are mixed in about the same proportions as the inviscorating brands and sods of a morning.

One of the most wretched and tearful women of this city is the comely wife of Dan Driscoll, the murderous Whya, who will be hanged in the Tombs next month. She says that Driscoll was good to her when sober, and she fondly clings to those happy moments which, no doubt, were mighty few. It is declared that Driscoll wanted to be as decent as his villainous temper permit until his father gave him a negress for a step mother. Driscoll was perfectly furious at this and apparently didn't care how quickly he went to the bad.

Exercise is Necessary. From the Chicago Tribune,
Uncle Zeb (visiting niece)—Maria, put on
our wraps and come with me for a drive. My carriage s at the door.

Young Wife-Please excase me, uncle. I have been thowelling the snow off the walks, carrying in coat, and smptying sakes, and I am too tired to dress. Uncle Zeb-Il'm. Where's George?

Young Wife-He's at the symmatium, practising on the lifting machine. Poor dear George has to have some exercise, you know.

Go Houce, Johann! Go hence, Johann! Our freemen here Are unregenerate and vite Though some, like you, are fond of beer, They can't endure your beery style.

You fought with emperors and kings. Though badly worsted all the while, And fortune's arrows, barbs, and slings Could not avail to change your style The Jails were better over there.

And sentences but made you smile: While here the pains you have to bear Are of a ruder, harsher style. Your jailers never made you work. As here you must on Blackwell's Isle. Where tasks you do not dare to shirk

Make you abnor the Yankes style. Our free, self-belpful, thrifty ways Too easily have stirred your bile; Where only honest effort pays, The people cannot suit your style.

We do not want your dynamite, Or any arts of men of guile; Our folks in time of need will fight. But not in any sneaking style.

Go hence. Johann! Or, if you stay, Strive with the rest to make your pile. Then you will never care to say That you despise the Yankoo style.

DEPEW SITS ON THE COACH. WATCHING, HE SAYS, A GAME OF IN.

We Declares that He Has No Time or Is climation to Make States—His Advice to a Dianer Speaker—An Interesting Chat. From the Evening Sun.

"Mr. Depew, are you for Husted or Cole in the coming organization of the Assembly?" asked an Evening Sun reporter of the own and only Chauncey Mitchel Depew last evening For a reply the reporter was greated with a long, hearty laugh from Mr. Depew, who was reading his afternoon mail, which consisted of

a pile of letters about a foot high. "Now, look at this," said Mr. Depew, ignoring the political question and reading aloud from a letter he held open in his hand. The letter read:

My dear Mr. Depew, I am a member of a club which proposes to give a dinner next week. I have got to make a speech, but as speechmaking is not in my lins I write to ask you to give me a few points as to what I should say in answer to the tosst. "Grover Cleveland-our President."

should say in answer to the tosst, "Grover Clevelandour President."

"Now," said Mr. Depew, "I should write and
tell this man to get his speech from an encyclopasifia, thereby following the precepts of the
subject of his tosst. What the people want is
facts: they don't care anything for a manopinion. But," continued Mr. Depew, suddenly
remembering the initial question. "I don't see
why you should ask me whom I am going to
support in the election of a Speaker for the
Assembly. Can't the Assembly organize itself;
If it cannot it had better go into political bankruptcy, and then I will decline the receivership.

"But, Mr. Depew, you must know that it is
believed that you can practically turn the
Speakership's election as you please? And,
that granted, how do you want it to go?

"I don't care how it goes," answered Mr. Depew, laughing, pleking up another letter; "why
should!?"

"Shall you support Mr. Cole?"

"No."

"No."

"Shall you support Mr. Cole?"
"No."
"Shall you support Mr. Husted?"
"I shall support no one. My office does not allow me opportunity or inclination to attempt to manage New York State politics."
"Do you mean to say that you shall take ne part in the Assembly election?"
"I do. That is just what I will not do. and you may put that emphatically. Look here. I'm not tired of life yet. Why should I commit suicide as you suggest the politicians say I mean to? For pusumonia, scarlet lever, small-pox, and brain lever there are established remedies in the plarmacopoula and medical treatises, but for the liliness your question would imply there is no remedy save death, especially political death. No. I don't want to die; I'm too young."

pox. and brail level there are established treatises, but for the illness your question would imply there is no remedy save death, especially political doath. No, I don't want to die: I'm too younk."

"But, Mr. Depew, you know that it is said that whichever way you wink a great many votes will go. Now, do you think of winking? If so, which way?"

"I am not going to wink at all. Now, do you want to know my position? Well, it is this: You remember the football games. Of course, Now, just suppose we are at a political football game. Now, don't allow yourself to be led into the erroneous opinion that I am either an undergraduate or a player. I am neither. I am an alumnus, and near by—that is, in this vicinity—are several alumni. Now, we are net running the game: we are simply sitting on a ceach looking at it. Naturally enough, we may applaud at times. But we are as likely to applaud good plays on one side as another. We are simply looking on and wearing the colors."

But whose colors do you wear, Mr. Depew: The President of the New York Contral picked up a letter from the pile before him, glanced at the superscription, and then looked over his gold-rimmed glasses and said:

"Ah. which? That is the question. Now, suppose I were to say neither?"

"But you do not often decide upon a negative course, especially in matters of this kind?" persisted the renorter.

"Exactiv. But this time I propose to do just that. Both of the candidates are friends of mine. I decline to injure either—that is, supposing I have the power to do so."

"Do you not feel that some action is expected of you either for or against one or the other of the candidates?"

The brilliant possible Chief Magistrate ered lovingly a pile of debenture certificates amounting to \$500,000 which lay on an adjoining desk, picked up another letter from the pile, and, having signified by a scratch of his pen the answer to be given thereto, settled himself back in his chair and replied:

"Do you as uppose any action of mine will affect the cramitation of the Assembly

time, nearly a month before the election, all the committees have been arranged by the Assemblymen that each Assemblyman will cast his vote in the direction of his own committee predicections. They cannot all be Chairmen, but they all want to be, Then what will be the result? Who know? Surely not 1."

"But, Mr. Depew, it is said that you will—"Just listen to this," Interpolates the didematic President, reading from another letter which he has picked out of the lean. "Here which he has picked out of the lean. "Here which he has picked out of the lean." Here questions when a man writes me that he has lead three cows killed by the New York Central Railway, and that he has been reliably informed that such accidents come within my special province, and the man begs an immediate reply. Now, he expects my immediate presence in the vicinity of the terrible slaughter. I suppose he expects me to come up and appraise the dead cows, make him allowance for hoofs, horn, hide, and bones, and pay the balance due at once. Now, such matters as this are facts, solid concrete facts, beside which plain political issues like the selection of a Speaker for the Assembly pales into insignificance. How can I run the Assembly and appraise dead cattle at the same time? It cannot be done."

Mr. Depew here turned his attention to another letter. Overcome by the slipperyness of the interviewer the reporter asked:

"About how many invitations to speak and dine do you receive a day. Mr. Depew?"

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A \$250,000 Fire in Montgomery.

Bros. & Co., wholesale grocers. \$120,000; Hobble & Teague, wholesale grocers. \$60,000; Hobble & Teague, wholesale grocers. \$60,000; Marren & Co., wholesale grocers. \$60,000; Tatum's soda water factors, and Sable's leather and fur depot, on hibb street. \$50,000 or \$60,000. At one time both sides of Commerce afreet were threatened. Raised Money Orders.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 7 .- Fire started on

he cast side of Commerce street between 12 and

o'clock this morning, causing the following losses fore

Indianapolis, Dec. 7 .- A man giving his name as Joseph Earhart, was arrested here this more ing for raising a money order from 61 to 860 and passing it on a business firm here. The postal authorities have information of raised meney orders in Philadelphia. Baltimore, New York, 81 Louis, and Chicago. Three cases occurred in Chicago last week.